

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1973

Santa Cruz E-M Case

Cloud Hides UFO

With the co-operation of law enforcement agencies, Field Investigator Robert Young has managed an exclusive interview with a woman in Duluth, Minnesota relative to her sighting on October 7, 1973. We quote directly from the narrative supplied by Mr. Young:

Mrs. Wallace L. was talking to her sister on the telephone at about 11:15 p.m. when she got the feeling that something was going on outside. She heard what sounded like footsteps on her wooden porch and the noise of hands (?) on her screen door. Although small children commonly make this type of noise at her door, she realized that it was too late at night for neighborhood children to be about.

After hanging up the telephone, Mrs. L. walked outside her porch and saw a brilliant diffuse, silver-colored "cloud" of some sort about five feet above the tree in her backyard. She was struck by awe at what this hazy object could be. An extremely bright white spotlight shone from the cloud through the living room window of her neighbor's house. At this time the occupants of that house were apparently asleep in their bedroom.

Mrs. L. noticed a number of effects of the object. Some nearby dogs were barking and yowling and a kitten was seen darting from the yard to hide under a parked car. A mercury-vapor street lamp immediately adjacent to the yard was blinking irregularly on and off, possibly indicating effects of the object upon the lamp's photocell. Mrs. L. called out to a gentleman boarder in her house who, after seeing it, became frightened and returned inside.

After about fifteen minutes, the cloud began to dissipate and Mrs. L. could see the object itself which was a domed disc with a glowing red bottom and about 10 legs or gear-like struts sticking downward from the rim. She estimated the object's size to be about 3 feet in diameter. However, by comparing apparent size ("a 45 rpm record at arm's length") described by different witnesses, the object must have been about 15 to 20 feet in diameter.

The woman claimed to have a definite feeling that the object "knew what she was thinking." For instance, she could

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The Common Denominator Of The Fall 1973 "Flap"

APRO was founded exactly 22 years ago in January, 1952. As we begin our 23rd year of UFO research, we find that it is increasingly more feasible to observe and study trends. The year 1973 has brought what appears to be an unprecedented number of sightings, and the concentration during the period from August 31 through November 30 has never been recorded before.

We have considered the possibility that the 1973 fall "flap" only seems to be more prominent than those of the past because of the fact that APRO has a larger membership and a capable corps of field investigators to interview witnesses and record their testimony.

The foregoing is a distinct possibility, but nevertheless, we have also found through experience that information filtering into APRO headquarters sometimes takes months and even years to reach us after a "flap" has occurred. By the end of October we had recorded a full 500 reports of UFOs. Of course, because of the prominence of Venus, Jupiter and Mars in the night skies, many of these sightings could very well have been misconceptions of known phenomena - namely the aforementioned planets. It may be some time before our astronomers have had the time to sift through the reports and determine which of the cases were astronomically inspired.

Nevertheless, Headquarters feels at this writing that the 1973 fall flap is indeed unprecedented, and this may also be due to the attention given to the UFO activity by the news media. In a press release requested by Associated Press in October, Mr. Lorenzen attempted to explain the preoccupation with the UFO cases by the press by pointing out that the press was looking for something of interest outside of the Mideast crises and the Watergate scandal. The UFO flap represented a respite from news which was, altogether, tedious, tiresome and disheartening.

The public responded to the news with altogether understandable interest. Past history has indicated that the general pu-

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By James A. Harder, Ph.D.

(Dr. Harder is APRO's Research Director and Consultant in Civil Engineering)

We have categorized this as an E-M (electromagnetic) case although there are reasons to believe that something other than E-M effects were involved.

Mrs. S. (she requested anonymity) and her two sons, aged 14 and 25, live in a small beach community south of Santa Cruz, California, with a good view to the west over the Pacific Ocean. Early in the morning of December 6, 1973, at about 5:00 a.m. they were awakened by the intermittent ring of the alarm bell attached to their freezer, in the basement. The weather was very clear. They noticed, off to the west, an object that had been reported on four occasions since the preceding November. It had the appearance of an elliptical glow, with a line of white light through the middle, or major axis, a reddish glow on top, and a greenish glow on the bottom. The S's estimated that it was on the order of 5 to 8 miles off the coast, 5° above the horizon, and somewhat north of a direct line perpendicular to the coast where they were located. From information provided, this investigator estimates a horizontal angular extension of 0.5°. Mrs. S. remembers that there were rows of lights along the top and bottom, as observed through seven power binoculars, and that the bell was ringing in synchronization with the way they were flashing.

They called the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Department, and two deputy sheriffs, Gary talesfore and Blair Foster, arrived about 5:30 a.m. They observed the object and the ringing of the bell, but were not so certain of the synchronicity of the flashing lights and the ringing. However, by that time the object had moved considerably further away. Mrs. S. is the one most certain of the synchronicity and recalls that she brought it to the attention of her two sons. The older son then turned on the TV set and satisfied himself that it was working normally, and that the house lights worked all right also. They kept the lights out, however, to better observe the object through 7 x 35 binoculars. The older son remembers that each time the alarm rang, if faded out before it stopped, rather than stopping abruptly. The ringing was in dot-

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New Consultants

Three very qualified individuals have joined APRO's staff of scientific consultants since the publication of the last Bulletin. We are happy to welcome Dr. Jule Eisenbud, M.D., of Denver Colorado, who is world famous for his study of the phenomena related to Ted Serios. Serios, as many members already know, is the man who projects images upon photographic film apparently with the sheer force of will. "The World of Ted Serios" was written by Dr. Eisenbud and published by William Morrow and Company, Inc., in 1967. It is a fascinating treatise about Dr. Eisenbud's work with Serios and his findings.



Dr. Jule Eisenbud

Dr. Eisenbud is a native of New York, was educated at Columbia College and Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons where he received both the Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Medical Science degrees. From 1938 through 1950 he was in private practice of psychiatry in New York City and served as Associate in Psychiatry at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. He moved to Denver, Colorado in 1950 where he continues his private practice and is a member of the faculty of the University of Colorado Medical Schools as Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry. Dr. Eisenbud is a Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association and a member of both the American Psychoanalytic Association and the American Society for Psychical Research.

Dr. Robert John Hudek is a native Canadian, born in Toronto, Ontario, on June 15, 1940. He graduated from Royal York Collegiate school in Toronto in 1958, received his B. A. in Biology, University of Toronto in 1963. He received his M. A. from the Department of Botany, University of Toronto in 1966 and his Ph.D. from the same university in 1969.

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Hynek Confers With
APRO Board
Members

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Head of the Department of Astronomy, Northwestern University, conferred with members of the APRO Board of Directors in early December with respect to APRO's participation in a combined research effort.

Recently a nation-wide toll-free "800" telephone was made available to Dr. Hynek for use in collecting UFO tips on a real-time basis. It was Dr. Hynek's proposal that the APRO Field Investigators Network be utilized to follow up tips gained through the use of this special number.

APRO expressed a willingness to co-

operate. Dr. Hynek was careful to stipulate that the special number would not be distributed to the public at large but only to law enforcement agencies with the request that they call promptly should an apparently good case come to their attention. These cases would then be referred to APRO Headquarters on a regular basis for follow-up by APRO Field Investigators.

As always, APRO will maintain its independence and internal integrity. There are many details that need to be worked out before this arrangement becomes a viable one (We are now awaiting a promised follow-up from Dr. Hynek in the form of a written proposal) and it should be emphasized here that the proposed plan would not alter the role of APRO Field Investigators or members who would continue to report to and take assignments from APRO Headquarters directly.

E-M

[Continued from Page One]

dash morse-code like sequences, without interruptions, and with no observable repeating pattern. Moreover the ringing continued until the object was out of sight (about 6:00 a.m., or an hour later), moving westward out to the sea, at which time they were becoming so annoyed at the noise that they pulled out the plug. The younger son remembers that about a week later the alarm gave off the same ringing signal one afternoon for a very short while, but that the day was so cloudy and overcast that no visual observation was possible for any distance.

Details of the alarm circuit follow: There was a transformer rated at 10 volts, 5 VA, with its primary plugged into a wall socket on the back entry hall, behind a clothes washer. The secondary was connected in series, immediately after the transformer, with the 10 volt doorbell and a two-wire cable (about 20' long) that went downstairs through a hole in the floor to a cut-out switch attached to the freezer. The cut-out switch, which the S's had added themselves to prevent the unnoticed malfunctioning of the freezer, had its temperature sensing bulb buried in the frost within the freezing compartment, with the capillary tube running outside to the switch proper, which was mounted on a small bracket at the outside-rear wall of the freezer (no melting evidence was observed about the bulb). Before being connected to the cutout switch, the two-wire cable went through a DPDT switch which was marked "manual-off". The cutout switch, which is actuated by the pressure of the internal gas within a spring-loaded bellows, contained no ordinarily magnetic components, but was simply a mechanically operated switch that could also be actuated by pressure exerted by a screwdriver. The temperature setting (which altered the spring loading pressure) was set at "cut-in" - 15° F, and at the minimum differential (less than 4°F). Thus the switch alarm was set to close if the temperature should exceed 15°F, and to open at 11°F. The area around the switch contacts was very dusty, but not damp. The cut-out switch was manufactured by "Ranco, Inc., Columbus, Ohio" and was type 010-1408. More information on the make and model of the bell is being sought.

One of the intriguing aspects of this case is that if the bell were being actuated by an alternating magnetic field directly (with no switch actuation) there should have been some interference with the magnetically deflected TV electron beam, and that if there were some field that was shorting the switch contacts, it should also have shorted out other switches in the house, which apparently did not occur.

Another intriguing aspect is that we may have discovered, accidentally, a new

detection systems for UFOs, one which also may provide additional evidence for mysterious force fields that may be responsible for the actuation of such an alarm.

Mrs. S. is an accomplished oil painter, and has promised to paint what she saw, and also what her two sons reported seeing, and to forward these paintings to APRO.

Flap

[Continued from Page One]

blic is interested in UFOs but they are forced to accept the news as it is meted out. Like the media, they are tired of scandals, wars and government upheavals.

Unfortunately, as was the case with the Pascagoula, Mississippi incident, the press badly garbled the essence of Mr. Lorenzen's statement. Instead of emphasizing the fact that the press and public were turning their interest to the UFO flap because they were tired of the Middleeast crisis and the Watergate scandals, the media insinuated that people were seeing UFOs as a distraction from the latter (a far cry from what his actual statement said). In other words, people were seeing "what they wanted to see", which is not what he said.

In spite of the misunderstanding, hundreds of reports flowed into Headquarters, and generally, APRO was given quite proper and adequate press notices. In addition to Dr. Harder's appearance on the NBC evening news program with John Chancellor, Field Investigator Ted Spickler was pressed into service in West Virginia as liaison between knowledgeable UFO authorities (APRO) and the public. The Lorenzens did day-by-day service to radio and television stations via recorded or live telephone interviews. In Indiana, Field Investigator Don Worley was working overtime investigating reports and keeping the public uninformed via radio, television and newspaper interviews. As was the case with Headquarters, Dr. Harder was interviewed by many radio, television and newspaper reporters and received widespread news coverage. Rayford Sanders, APRO's consultant in aeronautical engineering, did his stint on television in Los Angeles and Robert Barrow, Field Investigator in New York, obtained considerable notice in newspapers and on radio programs.

What did all of this net for us? Probably the most important result was the reporting of UFO sightings to field investigators or to Headquarters by people who had been a bit reluctant to contact anyone before, but who were heartened by the attention of the press and the presence of an organization of widespread influence with a panel of competent scientific consultants to evaluate UFO cases.

The APRO office is bulging with UFO reports which have arrived here since August 31st. Mrs. Lorenzen's study in the Lorenzen home is literally covered with piles of cases in any available space where they can be stacked and they have now overflowed into the den. Many of these reports are signed by witnesses with the admonition that their names should not be publicized - an indication that some people still do not want to come out publicly with details of their experiences.

Out of this melee comes one single undeniable fact - there is no apparent solid correlation between cases - whether it be of types of ships, types of locations of sightings, types of landing sites or types of occupants. As has been demonstrated by the occupant sightings, especially the Indiana occupants and the Pascagoula case, although the occupants in both cases had an apparent head, truck, arms and legs, that was the only similarity between the two. Other occupant cases are under investigation which indicate the presence during the "flap" of even other types.

This mass of information leads us to consider one of two conclusions: (1) That there are a large number of different types of occupants from different origins, or (2) That the intelligence behind the UFOs is deliberately attempting to confuse earthlings.

Mrs. Lorenzen, who has specialized in the study of occupant cases, has found only general similarities between types of occupants in various cases. In some cases it is obvious that the occupant has deliberately disguised himself. In the Cowichan, B. C., Canada case of January 1, 1970, the nurse who observed the occupants in the craft hovering outside the second story window where she was working, said that the occupants were wearing clothing which also covered their faces. The craft involved did not appear to be in trouble, and so it seems possible that the occupants staged the sighting.

In the Pascagoula, Mississippi, case, Hickson and Parker were taken aboard the craft while conscious - no attempt was made to hypnotize them as was the case in the Betty and Barney Hill experience. The first impression one gets from looking at the drawings done of the Pascagoula occupants, is that the entities appear to have **something pulled down over their heads**. Similarly, the "claw-like" hands could have been a glove made to simulate claws - and remember that both Hickson and Parker said that the "skin" or outside covering of the occupants was **wrinkled**.

The only real similarity between the Pascagoula and Indiana occupants was the fact that in both cases they appeared to "float". In going back through other occupant files, we find that same phenomenon cropping up in past cases - notably several that were logged during the post-earth-

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Flap

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quake flap in Caracas, Venezuela in August, 1967. On the 7th of August Pedro Rijera was startled out of a sound sleep by the shaking of his bed at 2 A.M. Sitting up, he was shocked to see a creature by his bed. Riera jumped out of bed whereupon the little fellow "flew" or "soared" out through the open window. Upon going to the window to see where the creature had gone, he was blinded by multicolored beams of bright light which forced him to turn away.

Saki Macharechi, an Arab national living in Barracas, reported that while driving to Maturin on the 26th of August he spotted a flying object which he first thought was a wild heron. As he drew closer he realized that the thing he had seen in flight seconds before was a dwarfish being, about three feet tall, with huge eyes.

Back in 1967 when these events took place it was still unpopular to consider the reality of such reports, let alone attempt to investigate them. Nevertheless, they were logged for possible correlative use in the future. This reluctance to investigate occupant cases was most evident in the early years of UFO research when occupants were seen, but rarely. However, as the years wore on and more such cases came to light, even the most conservative had to face the possibility that there might be some legitimacy to the claims of witnesses of UFO occupants. However, the more bizarre cases, such as those involving "flying" or "floating" men were still relegated to the wastebasket by many researchers.

Another "floating" man case took place in the early morning hours of September 8th, 1967 when Miss Alicia Rivas Aguila, 23, was turning off her bed lamp at 2:30 A.M. She spotted a small, peculiar-appearing creature just outside her bedroom window. It seemed to be gesticulating but she didn't get a good look; she began screaming in terror. Her screams brought her mother and father to her room and they saw a man-shaped creature soaring over the rooftops surrounded by a bluish-yellow glow. Her brother-in-law, Gumerindo Neiro, heard Alicia scream that something was outside her window and instead of rushing to her room as her parents did, he stepped to his own window, looked outside and saw the creature leaving. The little fellow shoved off from the window ledge and "soared as if he was lighter than air, with his hands and feet pointed backwards", into the east and out of sight among the tall buildings in that section of Caracas.

Other "flying" occupants were reported on the 29th of August on a farm near Cussac, France at 10:30 A.M. Two children described so bizarre an incident

that it is unlikely that it was a product of their imaginations. They watched as four small, black man-shaped creatures with pointed heads "flew" up into a spherical ship which then took off and left the vicinity.

The Bahia Blanca incident involving Dionisco Llanca which is described elsewhere in this issue, describes occupants who generally resemble the occupants described by Antonio Villas Boas in his alleged encounter with strange beings in 1957.

Little by little, out of the hundreds of reports received during the 1973 "flap", we may find some correlative material, but so far the most impressive involves the "flying men" of Blackford County, Indiana and the Bahia Blanca case. If any of the readers can give us any lead to an occupant case in the past which resembles the Pascagoula, Mississippi incident, Headquarters would be very grateful. A postcard giving basic information, in particular the date, time, place and source of the information would be most useful.

Cloud

(Continued from Page Three)

barely see something greenish near the top of the object. While she wondered what it was, the object promptly tilted toward her, showing that it was a glowing arm-like antenna. Although she admits it could have been her psychological reaction to it, she felt like she "was under some type of control" - for example, at one point she walked inside the house for no apparent reason.

A few minutes later, Mrs. L. decided to see how close she could approach it. When she got about 20 feet from the tree it was hovering over, she suddenly felt like she hit a wall and "could see nothing but silver". Upon backing up, her sight returned and when she walked forward the same thing happened again. So she decided it was "their way of telling me to keep a safe distance."

Immediately thereafter, she returned to her house and called her neighbors adjacent to the yard in back (not the neighbor whose house had been illuminated). The neighbors she called were able to get outside and observe the object also and were interviewed by Mr. Young.

After the three of them watched the object for a couple of minutes, it shot around to the other side of the neighbor's house, then returned to its original position above the tree. At about 12:15 a.m., the object zoomed straight up and momentarily left a hole in the overcast.

The next morning Mrs. L. claimed for some reason she had forgotten the entire incident. However, after her neighbor called her she remembered what had happened and noticed that her eyes ached.

Following publication of the sighting in the newspaper, which gave APRO's address, other sightings were forwarded to Mr. Young and are under investigation. Because of the hundreds of reports which have deluged APRO Headquarters we are currently publishing only the most interesting and detailed cases. The L. report is one of a very small number of UFO sightings which involve so many strange effects. The animal reactions, E-M effect, apparent force field and telepathic effect are an unusual number of effects to accompany one case, and added to them is the eerie silence which was noted by the witness during the sighting.

UFO Over Naval Air Base

We are grateful to Tucson Field Investigator Wendelle Stevens for this translation of 2 cases published in the November 8th issue of *Impactos* in Argentina.

Mr. Hector Benitez, 31 years old, married and father of two, and a radar technician in the control tower at the Comandante Espora Naval Air Base since 1969, was in the tower on duty on Friday 2 November 1973 together with 5 companions, one of whom was a civilian pilot. At 11:50 he heard one of his companions say "a luminous point in the sky!" He grabbed the powerful binoculars that are always available in the tower and rapidly adjusted the focus. "I could see, at an altitude very difficult to calculate by the eye, a white or silvery circular object that remained suspended motionless. In the superstructure I could distinguish some dark spots similar to the windows in an airliner. Unfortunately at that moment I had no other aircraft in flight in the vicinity by which I could calculate the observed altitude of the strange object. Neither could I precisely estimate its size but it was more or less similar to a Boeing 737 flying at 9,000 meters altitude. I thought at first that it might be a sounding balloon but balloons do not remain suspended in this manner in the sky. At this time quite a strong wind was blowing to the north. If it was a balloon it should have moved toward the north. I also discarded the idea that it might be an artificial satellite. At times from this base we can see the satellite "Nimbus" that circles the earth every 114 minutes at an altitude of 20 kilometers in a north-south direction. I also discarded the idea of an aircraft, which could fly at 900 kilometers per hour at an altitude of 9,000 meters because their movements are very characteristic. After being completely stationary for 15 minutes, when it was exactly 12:05 on this clear cloudless day, the disc departed at enormous speed to the

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Consultants

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Dr. Robert Hudek

Dr. Hudek is a recipient of the Province of Ontario Graduate Fellowship, the Elizabeth Wintercorbyn Award and the National Research Council Studentship. He has extensive teaching experience and is currently Teaching Master, Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology.



Dr. Robert M. Wood

Dr. Robert M. Wood had been a member of APRO for nearly five years and we are happy to announce his decision to join our Consulting Staff. He received his B. S. in Aerodynamics from the University of Colorado in 1949 and his Ph.D. in Solid State Physics from Cornell University. Dr. Wood, who is currently Director of Research and Development at McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Company, Western Division, says there is no significant doubt in his mind that the UFOs are extraterrestrial, but he feels that the problem we face as a nation is not merely to convince the public of this but to get a plan of action which would include answering the major unknown questions: how do they work, where do they come from and why are they here.

APRO-NICAP Committee

Recently, Brian Wells, General Editor of the National Enquirer, visited APRO Headquarters to discuss ways of supplementing the work of the Enquirer UFO panel. He felt that steps should be taken to insure that the Panel had potential access to the work of all serious UFO investigators. The discussion underscored the importance of obtaining the support of only reliable individuals who are primarily interested in advancing the general knowledge and state-of-the-art of UFO research.

It was noted that some individuals active in the field are goal-oriented toward notoriety and are therefore untrustworthy from a scientific viewpoint since in such atmosphere objectivity is quite often sacrificed in favor of sensationalism - the big to-do over the Aurora, Texas journalistic hoax being a case in point.

The upshot of the discussion was a decision to invite NICAP (National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena) to join APRO in a screening committee which would perform preliminary evaluation of cases to be presented to the Enquirer panel as candidates for the \$50,000 prize and lesser awards. We learned just before press time that John Acuff of NICAP had agreed to the arrangement.

The first meeting of the new committee will take place around the end of January with John Acuff representing NICAP, Jim Lorenzen representing APRO and Brian Wells representing the National Enquirer.

Moving?

Please send address changes!

Occupant Case In Mexico

The following information on a sighting which allegedly took place on the 18th of August 1972 came to light in May of 1973:

Mr. Raymundo Villegas Alvarez, an expert mason and his assistant Pancho Torres, 18 years old, were working on the roof drain of a resident of Ixtapalapa when they heard a humming sound which they paid little attention to because they thought it was a radio tower in the vicinity. Shortly, however, they realized that the ordinary sounds heard in the daytime such as radios, birds and domestic animals, had ceased. "The silence was stifling," Alvarez said.

The time was 2 p.m. and Alvarez then spotted two strange figures some 50

meters (175 feet) away. They were very tall, about 2½ meters, according to Alvarez, dressed in bright silvery clothing which somewhat resembled fish scales. Alvarez and Torres were working at the 2nd floor level and the figures' height seemed to exceed the level where they were working (in excess of 7 feet).

The two men at first thought the men were wearing costumes and Torres said: "Those are masks, they are going to a costume dance." However, the creatures approached the highway and Alvarez and Torres got a very good look at them: "They were broad men, much more so than is usual, slender, the rounded head long and enlarged near the chin, silverish in color and very bright, with two round greenish bump protuberances in place of eyes, small ears, no visible mouth or nose, hands with four fingers with pointed ends, large webbed feet like those of a duck, and upon walking they seemed to float in the air," Alvarez said.

Alvarez said that they had time to observe these details because the two creatures were in the area for about five minutes. After they approached the highway they "flew" toward the two men whereupon Pancho grabbed the shovel and held it defensively while Alvarez, who was holding a trowel, held it in front of him for protection. At that moment a lady carrying a container of milk came around the corner and the creatures flew toward her. A great deal of dust raised from the ground and the two entities disappeared into it and were not seen again.

After the occurrence both Torres and Alvarez were extremely nervous, the younger of the two claiming to have nightmares. Ultimately Torres moved to another town and although Alvarez did not change his residence, he says he is extremely apprehensive that he might encounter the strange creatures again. No vehicle was connected with the sighting, but the "floating" or "flying" characteristic has been noted in the past in cases involving UFO occupants.

Early 1973 Flap In Australia

Field Investigator William Chaulker, one of our newer investigators in Australia has forwarded a 50-page report describing the intense UFO concentration on a certain area of New South Wales. Mr. Chaulker has, to date, investigated 60 cases in his area and when the formal report with full details is received by Headquarters, the best cases will be presented in the Bulletin. The report indicates that from January through August at least some UFOs were concentrating their attention on one small area in New South Wales.

Follow-Up

On this page the reader will note two drawings of the Pascagoula incident rendered by staff artist Brian James. Because of the time required to work out details for these illustrations, it is not always possible to present the art work along with the actual case report.

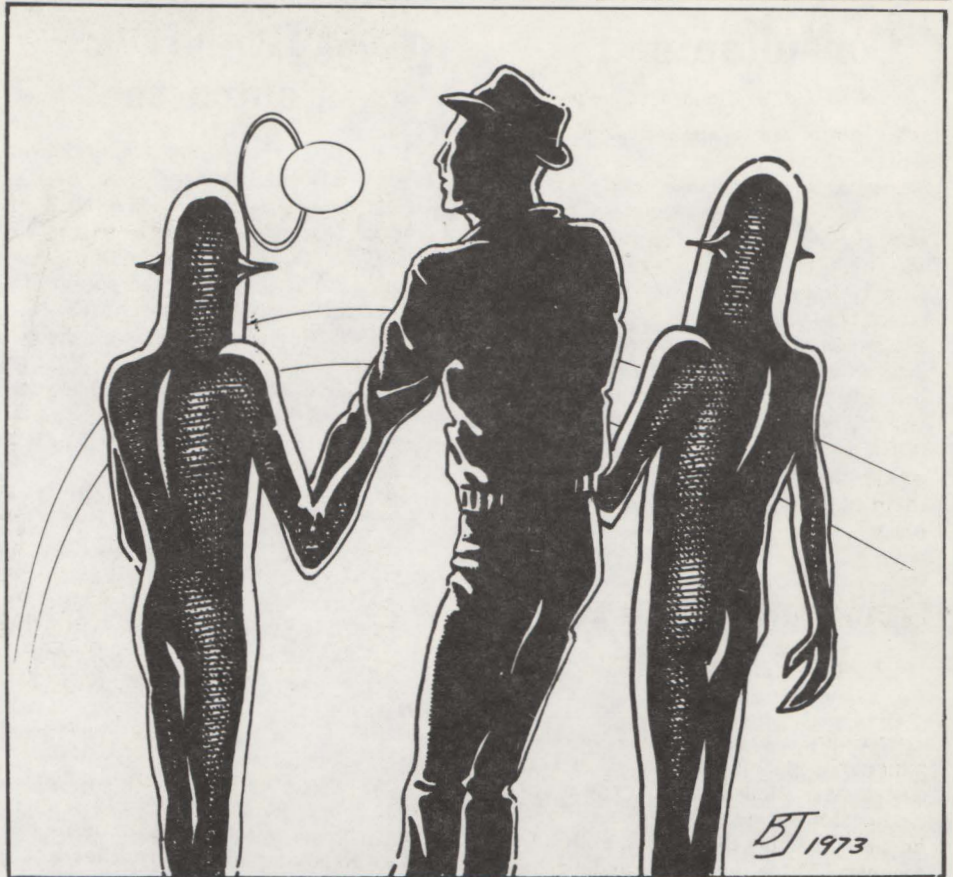
However, along with the drawings we have two bits of additional information concerning the investigation of the Pascagoula, Mississippi incident (for basic details see page 1 of the September-October Bulletin):

When Calvin Parker and Charles Hickson were left in a room alone with a concealed tape recorder, one of them prayed. We must observe at this point that grown men seldom pray in public, and the fact that one of them did so indicates the emotional strain under which he was laboring. We do not identify the man who resorted to prayer because we feel that prayer is a private thing and that there is some anonymity because of the fact that two men were in that room while the recording was made.

During the polygraph test at New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 30, the following scene was recorded: One of the technicians voiced his skepticism regarding the information given by Parker and Hickson. As he stood by monitoring the equipment after several questions had been asked of Hickson, he turned to a colleague and said, "This s.o.b. is telling the truth". This admittance, coming from a man with many years experience with polygraph tests, indicates the impact that Hickson's testimony had on the people who interviewed him.

Object Sighted At Bahia Blanca

Bahia Blanca, Argentina was the setting for a UFO sighting on the 2nd of November, 1973, at 11:55 a.m. Several of the personnel at the Commander Spora Air Naval Base at Bahia Blanca were following the flight of an escadrille from that base. They spotted a round-shaped luminous object which they estimated to be at about 14,000 ft. altitude. It hung motionless in the sky for about 20 minutes during which time it was observed with the aid of binoculars. After 20 minutes the sphere began to move away at speed far in excess of what could be expected from ordinary aircraft. The Control Tower personnel had no record of any airplane or balloon which could have accounted for the presence of the object. It was ultimately entered into the Control Tower logbook as a "UFO Phenomenon." Our thanks to Field Investigator Juan Norberto Comte for this report.



Hickson on board UFO with two creatures

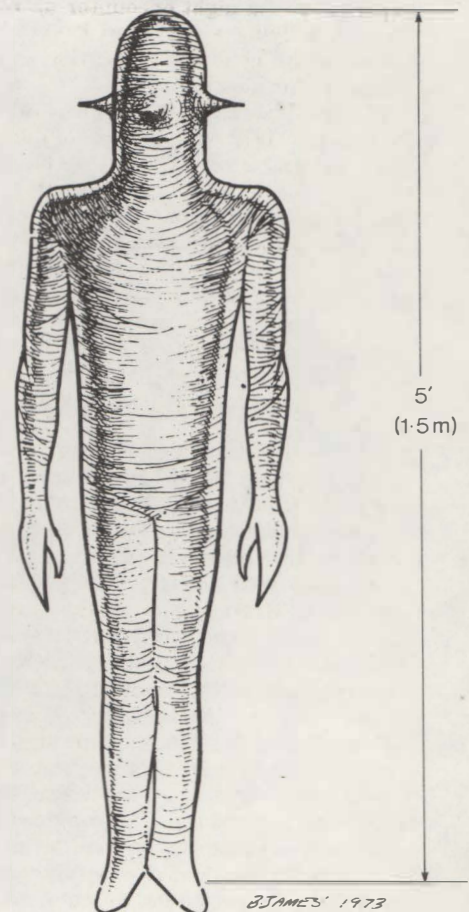
Boat Chased By Object In Portugal

In the evening of the 2nd of November, 1973, two disc-shaped objects were viewed by a number of people who were crossing the Guadiana River from Aymonte, Spain, to Vila Real de Santo Antonio in Portugal. Joa Salas, the captain of the trawler, said that one of the objects came down to low altitude and accompanied the boat for three hours. Toward the end of the chase the object projected a brilliant light at the boat, then took off and disappeared from sight in a burst of speed.

Corrections

In the September-October 1973 issue of the *APRO Bulletin*, some printing errors in the article on New Consultants were made. On Page 2, Column 3, second paragraph, the printer used erroneous symbols and it should read that Mr. Harris is a member of Sigma Pi Sigma. Four lines further it should read that he is an Associate Member of the Society of Sigma Psi. Also, in positions held, in the summer of 1966 Mr. Harris was Optical Metrologist for North American Rockwell.

Further, on Page 8, Column 1, Paragraph 2, line 6, it should read: taken in Germany two years ago, not German.



Physical appearance of Pascagoula Creature

Air Base

[Continued from Page Four]

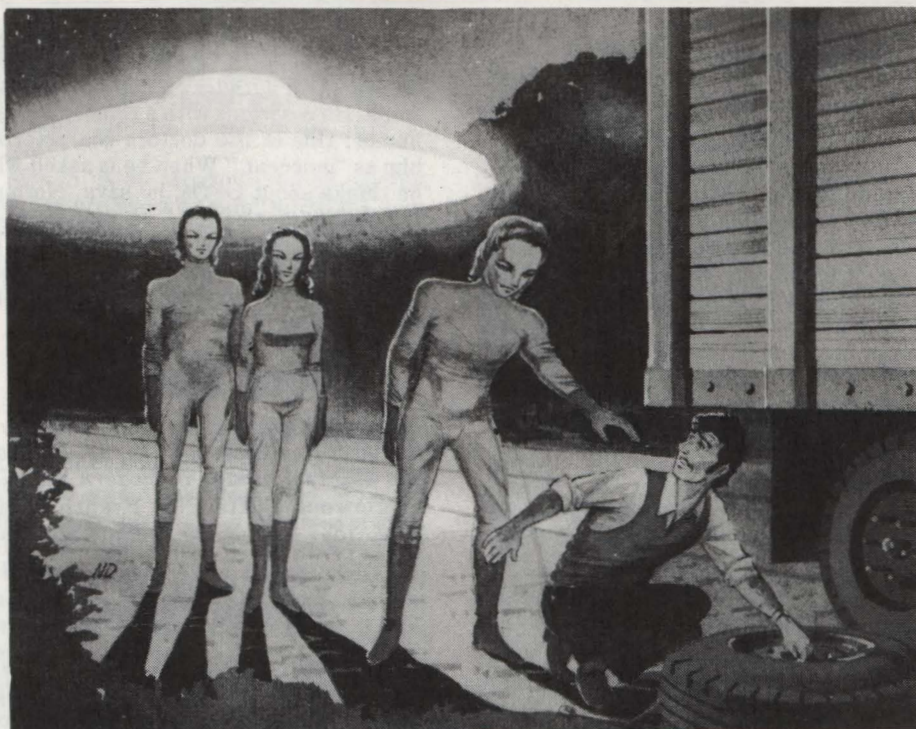
south-southeast and disappeared from my sight. I then thought that I should have followed it with the radar, but then remembered that we would not have had enough time because the radar was not warmed up. We would have needed more than 15 minutes to warm it up. I do not doubt that this was truly an Unidentified Flying Object, and my companions, one of whom was a pilot, said the same. This is the first time I have seen a UFO but I have always believed that there were such things. I do not know what they are or where they come from, or who operates them but I can no longer deny that they exist."

Occupant Encounter In Argentina

On Sunday, 28 October 1973, in the first hour of the morning, truck driver Dionisio Llanca had a fantastic experience. Dionisio, a calm and quiet bachelor arrived at a hospital in Bahia Blanca in a state of total amnesia. Three days later as he regained his memory he related his extraordinary experience - a night encounter on route #3 with a flying saucer and beings that talked with "chillidos" and who took a sample of his blood.

Dionisio Llanca got up late on Saturday, 27 October 1973 and put on old pants, shirt and dark sweater and lounged about the modest painted cottage on Calle Chubut, only ten minutes from the center of Bahia Blanca. He ate lunch early and napped during the siesta period because he would have to drive all night long.

He arose about six P. M. and watched a television serial, which it should be noted was realistic and direct, and without fantastic elements. About 10:00 P. M. he ate a dinner of beef, salad, and two glasses of Cepita, a non-alcoholic beverage, with his uncle Enrique Ruiz. A few minutes after midnight Llanca said goodbye to his uncle and got into his truck, a Dodge 600, loaded with construction material to be delivered to Rio Gallegos, a two day trip. After 12 years of driving the eyes become accustomed to observing conditions, even in the shadow of the street. He discovered that the right rear tire was low. He was of a mind to change it but decided to leave instead. When he left the house it was 12:30. Sunday had already begun. The truck began to roll down route #3. The tire got lower and there was nothing to do but change it. Dionisio regretted not having changed it at the ESSO service station on Calle Don Bosco where he stopped at 15 minutes to 01:00 to get gasoline. Now he



Drawing of Llanca encounter by staff artist Norman Duke

would have to get out on the dark and desolate shoulder in the cold of the morning and change it. It was now 01:15 and he was removing tools, wrenches and jack with no one to help. He began changing the tire. "I braked the truck on the shoulder, got down, took out the jack and the tools and began to change the tire. The road was completely deserted. All at once the road was illuminated with an intense yellow light that seemed to be about 2,000 meters distant. Because of the color I thought that they might be the headlights of a Peugeot and continued with my work. A few seconds passed and I had my shoulder to the light but it became so bright that it lighted the whole area. Now the light had changed to a bluish color similar to an electric arc welder. I tried to get up but could not rise; I had no strength, and a strange thing - my legs would not respond. I was on my knees. I

wanted to get up and look towards the woods that grew along one side of the road. Then I saw a great thing in the form of a plate suspended in the air at some seven meters altitude, and three persons at my shoulders looking at me. I tried once more to get up but could not. The paralysis became total and I could not even talk. The three beings stood looking at me for a long time, perhaps five minutes. They were two men and a woman. The woman was between the two men. I believed it was a woman because of the form of the breast and the long hair, blonde, reaching to the middle of her shoulders. The men were also blond with shorter hair in back. The three were about the same height, one meter and 70 or 75 centimeters, and dressed in the same manner: single piece smoky gray coveralls suits well fitted to the figure, $\frac{3}{4}$ yellow boots and long gloves reaching to the middle of the arm of the same color. They had no belts, nor weapons, nor helmets nor anything else. Their faces were like ours except for high foreheads and elongated eyes, like the Japanese and a little tilted. They talked among themselves in a language impossible for me to understand. They had no vocal inflections but sounded like a like a radio badly tuned with chirps and buzzes. One of them grabbed me by the neck of my sweater and lifted me firmly but without violence. I tried to talk but my voice would not come out. While the one held me up another put an apparatus in the base of my index finger on the left hand. They looked closely at the apparatus. It was like a razor but had a small tube. They applied it to me for several



Dionisio Llanca

[See Encounter - Page Eight]

Encounter

[Continued from Page Seven]

seconds. It did not hurt. When they left I had two drops of blood on my finger. I believe I then passed out because I can remember nothing else."

Dionisio could not remember when he awoke. The time is calculated to be between 2 and 3 A. M. on Sunday. When he opened his eyes he was among the rail cars in the yard of the Sociedad Rural de Bahia Blanca, exactly 9 kilometers 600 meters from the point where the encounter took place. He could remember nothing, not even his name, nor the episode, nor the truck, nor his home. He was nauseated and cold. He began walking toward the road guided by the lights of the vehicles. Recently, on the 30th when he awoke in a bed in the Municipal Hospital of Bahia Blanca he remembered the experience in detail. His clothes were intact, folded in the drawers of the bed. He felt a desire to smoke and to know what time it was. He went to his clothes and discovered that his watch was missing, and also his cigarette lighter and cigarettes in a metal box were missing. The pockets of his pants still contained the 150 thousand pesos that he carried upon leaving home. He asked about his truck which worried him more than the UFO and its occupants. He was told that the police had found it parked on a shoulder in Villa Bordeu, some 18 kilometers from Bahia Blanca, with the jack in place and one tire ready to change. His papers in the glove compartment had not been disturbed.

It is still a mystery concerning what occurred between the time Dionisio awakened among the rail cars, some 10 kilometers from where the encounter took place, and the time when he was treated by Doctor Ricardo Smirnoff at the hospital. "I am a forensic surgeon. I had rotating duty on Sunday the 28th. About 9:30 Dr. Altaperro at the Spanish Hospital called me and said that he had a curious case. I arrived at the hospital about 10:15 and saw a young man of about 25 or 26 years of age in a state of total amnesia. He could remember nothing of his past. He did not know who he was, where he was born, who his parents were or anything about his past. He cried continually and asked what town he was in. The doctor told me that a man had left him at the hospital after encountering him wandering in the center of the city, like a robot, and asking everyone he met where a police box was. At first he thought that he had had an automobile accident on the road. He changed this as he had no injuries. When I touched his head or came near his hand he drew back instinctively as though it would produce pain. He had a bad headache in the right parietal temporal area. I notified the police and had him admitted to the Municipal Hospital."

Dionisio Llanca is a simple, almost primitive man. In two days of interviews he remained withdrawn and did not even smile. He is serious with a remote sense of humor. One of the doctors characterized him as "innocent." When he is asked what he thinks about UFOs, he says "Nothing, It doesn't interest me." In reality, there are few subjects that interest Dionisio except his town, his parents and his work. He does not like to think about the events of that night.

Book Review

Culling contemporary cults: a review of the book by Ellwood, R. S., Jr. *Religious and spiritual groups in modern America*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1973. (334 pp.; \$3.95; bibliography and index.)

R. Leo Sprinkle
University of Wyoming

This book is excellent: it presents a well-organized text, with graceful scholarship, a lucid writing style, and a balanced and sympathetic view of contemporary USA cults or religious groups.

The author, Dr. Robert S. Ellwood, Jr., serves as Professor of Religion at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. He offers the book as a "panoramic view," a guide to the study of current cult groups: "The birth and childhood crises of each cult is a reenactment of the origin of every religion." (Foreword, XIV) The author does not claim that the book is a work in sociology or cultural anthropology; he describes his approach to be an intuitive, rather than an analytic, appreciation of the social, practical, and ideological matrix which gives birth to the forms of spiritual experiences.

A few comments about the orientation and limitations of the reviewer: he has no formal training in theology or history of religions--except for an undergraduate course in the psychology of religion. His professional interests are oriented toward the theory and practice of counseling psychology (with a compulsive curiosity about hypnosis, ESP or psychic phenomena, and UFO investigation). However, he claims to have experienced a "spiritual rebirth" during adolescence, and his bookshelf contains a few books on various aspects of religious expression.

The book by Dr. Ellwood is attractive to the reviewer because it provides a brief but illuminating glance at a development of religious experience which has not always been popular in Western culture. In the first chapter, the author provides a painless introduction to the sociology of religion and the basic levels of spiritual expression as practiced through the world's traditional religions. In the second chapter, he offers a brief history of religion by way of a description of the

features of two views of reality: the emphasis upon mankind as separate entities within the stream of history and dominant over nature; and the emphasis upon the soul as separate from the body, with each person's task viewed as an expansion of consciousness until he or she merges with the cosmos. The author argues persuasively that the second world view serves as a basis for the rise of modern cults.

The next six chapters of the book contain descriptions of thirty-six religious cults, including theosophical and Rosicrucian groups, Spiritualism and UFO cults, initiatory groups, neo-paganism groups, Hindu societies, and groups developed from other Oriental traditions. The final chapter provides a concluding statement and a "glance at the future." The book contains a bibliography for each chapter; an index of names and topics; and a list of addresses for the organizations which are discussed in each chapter. A further feature is the "Reading Selection": the author has selected a brief statement on the purposes and practices of each religious cult; the statement--usually written by the founder or spokesman--offers a flavor of the fare of each group.

The author evidently has done his "homework"; his descriptions of each cult include comments about personal interviews with leaders of many groups, as well as philosophical evaluation of the scope and significance of the books and journals which have been published by the groups. The author's comments about his personal experiences are graceful and sympathetic; he minimizes his personal wishes and biases, and he seeks to experience the social and spiritual values of each religious ceremony or group meeting.

The reviewer sees no flaws in the organization of topics and the observations of each cult; of course, scholars with training in sociology or religious history might quarrel with the author's choices and evaluations of these religious groups. The reviewer is impressed with the book, and his main reaction is a desire for "more": more observations about more cults; more evaluation of each cult in relation to the criteria of religious expression (verbal, worship, and social expression).

At times, the reviewer fantasized a table or graph which could show--at a glance--the subjective (and objective?) ratings of each cult: ratings which could provide the reader with an evaluation of each cult's emphasis upon verbal or written expression; upon worship or ritual expression; or upon social, educational, and political expression. However, the reviewer recognizes that his fantasies are about another study: "photographs" rather than "paintings" of these religious groups.

[See Review -- Page Nine]

Review

[Continued from Page Eight]

The chapter which provides the most appeal (and lack of satisfaction) to the reviewer is Chapter Four: "The Descent of the Mighty Ones: Spiritualism and UFO Cults." The appeal stems from the discussions on the Spiritualist Church; Giant Rock Space Convention; Understanding, Inc.; Amalgamated Flying Saucer Clubs of America; and the Aetherius Society. The lack of satisfaction stems from the frustrated wish for more information on more groups.

The author views the Spiritualist groups and UFO groups as similar in two ways: a conviction that mankind is influenced by powerful and invisible friends; and the use of psychic phenomena (clairvoyance, telepathy, trance speaking and writing, and seance circles) for communication with spirits or UFO personalities. The sections on UFO cults contain references to persons who are familiar to students of UFO literature: George Van Tassell, Frank Stranges, Orfeo Angelucci, George Adamski, Truman Bethurum, Daniel Fry, and Gabriel Green. The reviewer was pleased to see the section on George King and the Aetherius Society, because he was not familiar with the history and activities of this group.

The reviewer, once again, wishes for more information on other groups who claim to receive messages from a Cosmic Brotherhood, for example, Solar Light Center; Light Affiliates; Future Foundation, etc. Or, at least, the reviewer would like to see some reference to other sources which provide information about these groups. The frustration of the reviewer is not due to Dr. Ellwood's book; it is due to the lack of sufficient investigation by behavioral and social scientists into all facets of the field of UFO phenomena. Professor Ellwood's book is a refreshing exception to the "rule" that social scientists should avoid the study of religion and the activities of UFO contactees.

In summary, the reviewer values this book at two levels: one, a general introduction (a handbook, in the best sense) to contemporary USA religious cults; and two, a description of some UFO cults as manifestations of spiritualist and psychic phenomena which can be interpreted within the traditional mainstream of religious expression: the "means of ultimate transformation."

For the general reader, the text can be a challenge: words like "hierophanic" (advocating or priestly), and "amanuensis" (a slave secretary), on pp. 100 and 103, respectively, are not defined by the author. A good dictionary is a helpful companion to those who are not familiar with philosophical and religious literature.

A book by Smith (1958) (see References) can provide the general reader with an introduction to the traditional religions of the world: Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam.

The serious student of UFO literature may find little new information in the author's presentation, just as the student of religious history may learn no new method of religious expression. However, in the opinion of the reviewer, Dr. Ellwood provides a significant contribution to the UFO literature as well as the literature of religious history. In a manner which probably pleases neither philosophers (too much "people" among the ideas) nor social scientists (not enough "facts" among the ideas), the book can be viewed as a courtship (not yet a marriage) of historical scholarship and personal experiential research.

In the vein of William James' book (James, 1958) on the varieties of religious experience, and the book by Weatherhead (1951) on healing, the author attempts to integrate "new" insights and information into "old" tradition and knowledge. Not as empirical as the study on prophecy by Festinger, Riecken, and Schachter (1956), but wider in scope than Steiger's interesting book on contemporary revelation (Steiger (1973) asks: are these revelations "Divine Fire" or "Divine Fibs"?), the book provides a personal map of a journey through the mysteries and complexities of modern cults; hopefully, other investigators may be willing to take up the tools of cultural anthropology, social psychology, classical archeology, and modern sociology to widen the paths which have been marked by the author.

However, a majority of modern scientists seem to be reluctant to investigate the current upsurge in religious and spiritual expression. For the present, interested readers may have to content themselves with the writings of professional authors who do not fear the loss of "scientific" status by describing their personal investigations of related topics, such as the Fatima Prophecy (Stanford, 1972); the personal processes of precognitive experience (Vaughan, 1973); and the question of visitations by representatives of extraterrestrial civilizations (von Daniken, 1970, 1972, 1973). Perhaps another generation of investigators, following the example of Velikovsky (1950, 1952, 1955, 1960), can rediscover the common paths of "truth", using the "facts" of modern science as well as the "myths" of ancient history to seek some answers to some fundamental questions: Do religions represent the social expression of mankind's basic spiritual nature? Do religions represent the historical expression of contacts between mankind and "angels" (representatives of other civilizations)? Or both?

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Recent Visitors To APRO

Although local members and people curious about the UFO problem frequently visit the APRO office, Headquarters often plays host to out-of-town members and colleagues.

In November, we had the pleasure of a long visit with Dr. Jule Eisenbud, APRO's new consultant in psychiatry. The Lorenzens had the honor of his presence in their home for several hours where many interesting subjects were discussed. He later visited the general business offices.

Field Investigator Jesus Raygoza Berreyessa of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora Province, Mexico also visited Headquarters in December, as did Richard Sommerfield of California. We are always happy to meet and exchange ideas with members in the field, but if you are planning to visit Headquarters, please notify us well in advance so that time can be set aside for that purpose.